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Far East.
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per annum.

No. 17,050.

號八月正年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1918.

已丁次歲年七國民華中

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HONGKONG.
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INDIAN desiring to leave the
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Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
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TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914,
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I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds £3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account £28,230

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,466
Life and Annuity £1,411,683
Branches £2,411,683
Revenue Marine Department £37,239
Other Receipts £76,840
£25,239,228

The Accumulated Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
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the claims under the respective Depart-
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TIME TABLE.

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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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4.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 4.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half-hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour

SUNDAY

7.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
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Season and winter tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
times stated in the Company's time tables.
But not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season tickets will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or £5 Cheques at the Company's Office.
Season tickets will be issued on the 1st of
January.

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KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR
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Copy of repeat order recently received from England:—

"All Saints' Lodge," Howley, Blackwater, Hants.

Mrs. — will be much obliged by Messrs. WATSON sending to her by post
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as she is to-day sending her last bottle to her son (Capt. — of the Buffs), who is
at the front and finds the Tablets excellent for stopping Colds.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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CHINA MAIL OFFICE

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

ENDORSED IN ALLIED COUNTRIES.

BRITISH COMMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The Daily Chronicle says the vital
goal is prevention of future war and
the establishment, with that object,
of an effective League of Nations.
The terse, triple formula with which
the speech concludes may go out to
the world as the Empire's message,
endorsed by the sister nations of our
great Commonwealth.

The Times says the speech is
the most important State document
issued since the declaration of war.
To attain a League of Nations we
are ready to fight to the death and to
employ that control of raw materials
which is among the most potent
weapons of the Allied Democracies.

The Daily Mail says we can never
offer better terms. Mr. Lloyd
George's allusion to Germany's need
of raw materials after the war is a
reminder that while we command the
sea, it is possible to harden our price.

The Daily News says the nation
can go forward with a clear con-
science and a firm purpose. We
have laid down the lines of a clean
peace.

The Daily Express says Germany
finds herself taken seriously and it is
a supreme test of her sincerity.

FRENCH OPINION.

PARIS, Jan. 7.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech has
profoundly impressed all circles in
France, especially Labour, and the
French Press unanimously hails it as
the most important speech, from the
head of any Government, during the
war.

AMERICAN OPINION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Official circles generally approve of
Mr. Lloyd George's speech for its
moderation and clearness.

One official said the Premier had
taken the statements of the British,
French and Italian political leaders
and even those of President Wilson,
and developed them more sharply
than they were originally formulated.

The American Press widely com-
ments on the speech as a timely and
decisive step, clarifying the position
of the Entente Powers which must
be met before any peace gathering
can be thought of.

The Sun says the statement tells
the Teutons, squarely, that the peace
they desire is attainable without
national destruction or intolerable
humiliation.

The New York Times says it is
impossible to exaggerate the pledge
to stand by French Democracy till
death. We can imagine no more
appalling blunder than a failure to
support the French demand that
Alsace and Lorraine shall be
restored.

WHAT IS BEING SAID IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.

The Vossische Zeitung describes
Mr. Lloyd George's speech as the
first tangible British peace offer, but
it is a peace at the expense of Ger-
many's Allies. The return (sic) of
the German Colonies in exchange for
the strengthening of the British posi-
tion in Asia is unacceptable.

The Koenigsche Zeitung says that
Mr. Lloyd George's tone has changed,
but the old imperialistic aims are
wholly maintained.

The Lokal Anzeiger says the old
desire to smash Germany for ever is
still apparent. The answer will be
given by the substance and the
German press on the Western front.

A SPLIT IN GERMANY.

VIOLENT PRESS ATTACK ON
DR. KUEHLMANN.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The split between the pan-German
annexationists and the more moder-
ate elements in Germany, over the
Brest-Litovsk negotiations, is evi-
denced by the violent attack made
by the Rheinische Westfaelische
Zeitung on Dr. Kuehlmann, to whose
conduct of the negotiations it attrib-
utes General Ludendorff's reported
intention to resign. The journal
doubts whether the Army Command
can longer co-operate with Dr. Kuehl-
mann, and declares that "renuncia-
tion in the East" is Dr. Kuehl-
mann's watchword, and renunciation
in the West will follow. Germans
must now choose between Field-
Marshal von Hindenburg and General
Ludendorff, or Dr. Kuehlmann and
Dr. Hertling.

General Ludendorff's resignation
had not been heard of in London
until Berlin announced that the re-
port was not in accordance with the
facts.

A GERMAN PROFESSOR'S VIEW OF THE WAR.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.

Professor Foerster, writing in the
Berlin Post, ridicules the German
idea that Great Britain went to war
to get rid of Germany's commercial
competition, and America, to secure
her foreign investments. He says:
"Great Britain and America are
waging war to remove war and the
penal of war from the world. Ger-
many's actual readiness for peace
must be manifested in a more con-
crete form than by general and
ambiguous declarations."

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S COMMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in a
speech at Glasgow, said Mr. Lloyd
George's speech was the expression
of the mind of a man who saw all
problems that have to be settled
when the clouds lifted.

THE BRESTLITOVSK NEGOTIATIONS.

A REMINDER BY ENEMY
DELEGATES.

NO DECLARATION RECEIVED
FROM OTHER BELLIGERENTS.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.

The heads of the Delegations of
the Quadruple at Brest-Litovsk have
jointly sent a wireless message to
Marshal Joffre, and the President of
the Russian Delegation, pointing out
that the period of ten days allowed
to other belligerents to decide whether
to participate in the peace
negotiations expired on January 4
and that no declaration regarding
participation has so far been received
from any other belligerent.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.

M. Tietzky has announced to the
Persian offering to negotiate for the
removal of the Russian troops from
Persia, provided Turkey agrees to do
likewise.

It is proposed that Persia should
communicate with Turkey of the
result.

(Continued on Page 2)

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

LOSSES OF MERCHANTMEN STEADILY DECREASED.

DESTRUCTION OF SUBMARINES NINE TIMES GREATER THAN LAST YEAR.

PARIS, Jan. 7. The Ministry of Marine has published diagrams showing how the losses of Allied merchantmen, owing to submarine warfare, have steadily decreased since June last.

The measures taken after the serious crisis which culminated in April 1917, have so reduced the losses that the situation in December 1917, was better than in December 1916.

The losses of supply ships have been reduced to 1.1 per cent., especially owing to convoying.

The results of the destruction of enemy submarines are also encouraging. The losses, based on certain data, have steadily increased since the end of September 1916, and were, in the last quarter of 1917 nine times greater than during the corresponding period of 1916.

The decrease in losses by submarine warfare is due, not to a reduction in the floating tonnage, but to the new measures.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, Jan. 7. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

There was occasional hostile artillery activity to the southwest of Messines.

A VERY INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL.

LONDON, Jan. 7. A French communiqué states:—

There was a very intense artillery duel, during the night, on the right of the Meuse, in the Bezantines and Les Chambrées regions.

Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

A SWISS TRAIN BOMBED.

BERNE, Jan. 6. An invisible aviator of unknown nationality bombed a Swiss railway train, near Lake Neuchâtel.

There were no casualties, but windows and telegraph wires were destroyed.

THE DAY OF INTERCESSION.

LONDON, Jan. 7. In accordance with the Royal Proclamation, Sunday was observed as a Day of Intercession in the churches of all denominations, throughout the land; the hospitals and training camps having special times of prayer and thanksgiving.

In several instances volunteers attended the churches and military bands assisted the choirs. The public houses voluntarily closed the whole day, and there were intercessory services at some of the cinemas, pipes and messages from the Prayer were screened at others.

PERATIONS NEAR ADEN.

LONDON, Jan. 7. The War Office states it is reported from Aden that a strong reconnaissance force, the direction of Hattum and Jabir, failed in the destruction of the docks at Hattum.

The enemy's casualties were severe.

GERMANY RECOGNISES THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 7. Germany has recognised the Finnish Republic.

ALLIED EMIRS TO CONFER.

PARIS, Jan. 7. The Echo Paris states that the Allied Emirs will shortly confer at Paris.

FURTHER EARTHQUAKES AT GUATEMALA.

GUATEMALA, Jan. 7. There have been further earthquakes at Guatemala, causing the destruction of the central part of the City and the death of 300 persons.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

A LONG LIST OF HONOURS.

LONDON, Jan. 7. Forty-six pages of the Gazette are taken up with the names of recipients of various grades of the Order of the British Empire for war services.

The list is headed Queen Alexandra, who is created Dame Grand Cross. Other recipients are as follows:—

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS.
Sir Arthur Lee, Director of Food Production.
Sir William Plender Wingate, the High Commissioner of Egypt, and five others.

DAMES GRAND CROSS.
Viscountess Northcliffe and four others.

KNIGHT COMMANDERS.
Mr. William Gould, Hon. Secretary, National Committee of the Belgian Relief Fund.
Mr. Alexander Gracie, M.V.O., Managing Director of Fairfield Shipbuilding Company.

Mr. John Lloyd, Director-General of Recruiting.

Mr. James McKechnie, Managing Director of Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim.

Mr. Roderick Jones, Managing Director of Reuters's Telegram Company, Ltd.

Mr. Charles Stewart, the Public Treasurer.

Major-General Law Stach, C.M.G., Acting Sirdar of the Sudan, and sixty-one others.

DAME COMMANDERS.
Lady Lugard, Founder of the War Refugees Committee, and thirteen others.

COMMANDERS.
Miss Stevenson, Private Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George.

There is also a long roll of officers and members of the Order.

THE APPOINTMENTS FOR THE DOMINIONS.

In order to meet the convenience of the Dominions and the Colonies, in view of the present slowness of communications, it has been arranged to defer, until a later date, probably March 3, the notification of the lists of appointments to the Order of the British Empire in respect of services in or for the Dominions and the Colonies.

THE LOYALTY OF QUEBEC.

THE KING'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 7. The King has replied to the message sent by the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec in which the latter expressed the continued loyalty of the people of the Province to the Crown.

His Majesty expresses cordial thanks and says he does not doubt that he may count on the determined participation of the people of Quebec in the war. He fervently joins in their prayer that our righteous cause will be crowned, at an early date, with a victorious and abiding peace.

PIANO-PLAYING HAND.

WONDERFUL ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Helping himself to a cigarette, taking a hammer from a box and striking it, the gloved soldier asked me to show him the duster he handed me from the work bench near by. He deftly caught it between his fingers.

"Not bad for an artificial arm, is it?" he said.

Then, grasping a hammer, he drove a few nails into a board, after which, exchanging the hammer for a saw, he sawed through the wood.

In the workshops of Robb's Inventions, Ltd., Batham, where this soldier's arm and a hundred or more which have been supplied to Rochester patients are made, I was shown what the war-perfected artificial arm can do.

CAN DO EVERYTHING BUT FEEL.

"I can do everything with it but feel," said one of the men as he explained the simple yet extremely clever mechanism which allows him to carry out actions varying from swinging a huge sledgehammer to writing his name. The movements of fingers, wrist, elbow, and whole arm are governed by those attached to webbing bands about the chest, so arranged that straightening the back gives one sort of pull, expanding the lungs another, tilting up the shoulder another.

One of the most amazing patients is an officer, who, having lost the fingers of his right hand, has been re-equipped with artificial ones, with which he can hold his violin bow. He is now being fitted with another hand with which he hopes to be able to play the piano. This special piano-playing hand can be removed and replaced by the ordinary utility hand or by a special craftsman's hand in two seconds.—Dr.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

M. TROTSKY GOES TO BRESLITOVSK.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 5. M. Trotsky starts for Breslitskov to-night.

He will be accompanied by the Russian Peace Delegation.

GERMAN SOCIALIST REQUEST.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6. The German Reichstag Socialists met in Berlin yesterday and discussed the difficulties connected with the peace negotiations.

It is expected that the Conference will urgently request the German Government to notify the Russian Government that the Government of Germany will return to the original peace proposals, as nobody in Russia will accept the present terms.

The *Forwards* says that today's meeting was the most important held since August 1914.

CONSIDERABLE MODIFICATION OF GERMANY'S ATTITUDE INDICATED.

The *Reinische Westfälische Gasette*, Knapp's organ, hears from Berlin that the peace negotiations may be renewed in a neutral capital, Copenhagen, Christiania and The Hague are mentioned.

This indicates considerable modification of the German Government's attitude.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, Jan. 7. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation says:—

Despite unfavourable weather yesterday we dropped half-a-ton of explosives and fired 6,000 machine-gun rounds on troops and other targets.

We dropped half-a-ton of explosives last night on Ramenieschin aerodrome, obtaining direct hits, also on stations and billets.

We dropped a ton of bombs on Conflans station and sidings, causing a large explosion and a fire.

We dropped half-a-ton of explosives on Conflans station.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

FRENCH PREMIER'S CONGRATULATIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 6. M. Clemenceau, in a message to Mr. Lloyd George, conveyed the heartiest congratulations of all Frenchmen on his admirable speech, in which the truth facts were so happily assembled.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 7. The newspapers warmly receive Mr. Lloyd George's statement as a welcome, clear and final announcement of Great Britain's irreducible minimum.

Labour leaders, like Mr. Thomas and Mr. Snowden, in addition to Mr. Henderson, are unanimous in their approval as bringing peace wonderfully near and clearing up misunderstandings. They believe that hardly any points are not capable of being settled at a conference.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the speech is at once a challenge and an invitation which must be answered or the nations will draw an irresistible conclusion. Dr. Herling and Count Cernin do not speak out, because they dare not disclose their real intentions.

The paper says that no passage will exert a greater answer from Germany than the last determination applicable to the "lost colonies" for few tribal assemblies, whether in Africa or Australia, betray any desire to return beneath the sway of the German taskmaster.

The *Morning Post* says that we shall not achieve peace through weakness but only through strength. Until Germany abandons her spoils and makes reparation to France and Belgium there can be no thought of peace. Germany will never abate her lust and her distrust of the British Empire until she is defeated.

THE HAITIAN RELIEF FUND.

HONGKONG'S GIFT ACKNOWLEDGED.

LONDON, Jan. 7. The High Commissioner for Canada has received from the Crown Agents for the Colonies Hongkong's contribution of £10,000 to the Halifax Relief Fund.

The High Commissioner, on behalf of the Government of Canada, has expressed the warmest appreciation of the action of the Hongkong Government, of which he notified Sir R. L. Borden by cable.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

4,320,000 IN THE FIELD.

PARIS, Jan. 6. *L'Alain* publishes an interview with the Italian Minister, in which the latter states that 4,320,000 Italians, allowing for the reduction through losses, are still in the field.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 7. There is a slight rise in silver today.

WORLD'S RICE TRADE.

INDIA'S SHARE.

WHAT BURMA DOES.

The current number of the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," just issued (London's John Murray), contains an article of 70 pages on the production and uses of rice.

Practically all the rice-producing countries of the world are considered separately, in respect both of their rice crops and of their trade in rice, and an attempt is made to arrive at some idea of the world's production of this important foodstuff.

It is calculated that the output of cleaned rice in 1916-17, in all countries except China, amounted to about 60,000,000 tons.

Of this the British Empire produced about 36,000,000 tons, mostly in India, where the crop (including an allowance of a million tons for Native States) was no less than 35,000,000 tons.

Of the foreign production of 24,000,000 tons, over 20,000,000 tons was grown in five countries—Japan, Netherlands, East India (chiefly Java), French Indo-China, Siam and Korea.

Estimates of production in China are largely guesses, but the Imperial Institute, adopting the view that the output in China is not likely to be much inferior to the Indian crop and may exceed it, concludes that 40 per cent. or a little less, would be a fair allowance for India's proportion of the world's annual production of rice.

No less important is the position which India occupies in the world's rice trade as a source of supply for other countries.

This is not a necessary consequence of its importance as a rice producer. Some of the countries of largest production—China, Japan, Netherlands East Indies—do not grow enough to supply their own needs, though in the case of Japan the large increase in the rice crops in the last three years has changed a heavy import balance into an export balance, so far as the trade with foreign countries (excluding Korea and Formosa) is concerned.

The world's export trade in rice is practically under the control of three countries: India, French Indo-China and Siam.

It has been calculated that the quantity of rice which entered into international trade, as shown by the export returns of different countries, amounted in 1913 to about 6,400,000 tons.

This includes exports from European countries of rice which has been milled in those countries, which came originally from India, Siam or Indo-China, and which unduly swells the total by being counted twice over.

Thus so, the original exports of rice from India amounted to 40 per cent. of the total, while those from Indo-China were 20 per cent. and those from Siam 18 per cent.; in other words these three countries provided nearly four-fifths of the total.

India's export trade in rice is really dependent on Burma. Not only does Burma provide about three-fourths of the exports of rice from India, but she exports 1,835,000 tons out of 2,429,000 tons in 1913-14, but Burma usually sends to other Provinces of India more rice than those other Provinces export.

Without Burma, India would not be self-supporting in rice. As it is, India's exports of rice in the year before the war were equal for the gross requirements of the rest of the Empire, though actually only 42½ per cent. of the exports went to British countries, and 57½ per cent. to foreign countries.

The exports direct to the United Kingdom were only between 8 and 7 per cent. of the total.

On the other hand, the United Kingdom imported considerable quantities of rice from Holland and Germany which had been first exported from India to those countries, and after being milled and polished there had been re-exported to the United Kingdom.

Rice-milling, at one time a flourishing industry in the United Kingdom, had declined before the war owing to severe competition from the Dutch and German mills, with the result that not only was the British home market partly supplied by foreign-milled rice, but what was at one time the considerable British export trade in fully-milled rice had been reduced in many directions.

Since the war both the home and export trade in milled rice have been largely recovered by the British rice-millers, and it is hoped that this industry and trade may be retained after the war.

The possibilities of the development of the complete milling of rice in India before export are also a matter for consideration.

The second part of the article deals with the uses of rice, both as an article of food and for industrial purposes; the value of rice meal as a feeding stuff for live-stock is also discussed.

The milling processes are described, and the different grades of rice and the by-products which are obtained are shown in diagrammatic form. Numerous composition tables are given, and comparisons are afforded in this respect between rice and its by-products and other foodstuffs.

In connection with this subject it may be pointed out that the Indian Committee of the Imperial Institute is now conducting, at the request of the Secretary of State for India, an enquiry into the possibility of increasing the use of Indian raw materials and food-stuffs within the Empire.

The enquiry naturally involves an investigation of the extent to which other countries, and especially enemy countries before the war, had secured a predominant share in Indian trade, and the causes which led to this condition.

A special Committee has investigated the trade in rice, and its investigation has now almost completed the work. The second part of the enquiry is now being conducted, and it is hoped that the results will be published in the near future.

As mentioned above, regarding the dominant position taken by rice in the trade of Germany and Holland before the war, it is pointed out that the United Kingdom's share in the world's rice trade was only 18 per cent. in 1913-14, and that the United Kingdom's share in the world's rice trade was only 18 per cent. in 1913-14.

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HIGH PRICES OF BOOTS.

100 A PAIR FOR SOLES AND HEELS.

Now that the price of footwear is so excessive people are naturally inclined to send old boots to be repaired rather than buy a new pair.

Unfortunately the cost of repairing advances almost as swiftly as the cost of new goods, and it is stated that in the West End of London 9s. 6d. and 10s. are charged for soles and heels alone.

Inquiries show that at establishments where the charge for such work before the war was 6s. 6d., the present price to the customer is 10s. 6d., and it is argued that the charge is not extravagant under present conditions.

The cost of the labour alone of a first-class bootmaker, it is stated, would be 4s. 6d., while the price of the leather used has gone up from 2s. 9d. a pound to 5s. 6d. a pound and the material is difficult to obtain even at that figure, as the Government are not releasing any boots above 10lb. in weight.

Root repairs in the suburbs or in the towns around London do not cost so much as 7s. 6d., but charges for soles and heels have generally advanced from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. The higher West End charges are accounted for by the dearer workmanship, the higher-priced leather used, and establishment expenses.

In proportion, however, the suburban bootmakers' outgoings have risen even more sharply than those of the West End shops. It is impossible now to buy light-weight leather such as the repairs use on what might be called middle-class work at less than 2s. 6d. to 4s. a pound.

Before the war the same quality could be bought at 1s. 6d. The average weight of leather used in soles and heels of a pair of men's boots is about 10lb.

In addition nearly all the journeyman operatives have obtained war bonuses, and there is such a scarcity of men that there is hardly a repairer who has less than a fortnight's work before him at any one time.

With regard to the high prices of new boots, it is pointed out that a good kid, which three years ago cost 1s. 2d. a foot, now costs 3s. 6d. a foot, and 11ft. are used in making one pair of boots.

This heavy advance has been brought about by the stoppage of imports.

The standard boots which are to be manufactured may bring down the cost of men's boots to some extent, as makers will get the leather for this class of goods at a price 20 per cent. below that which they have recently been paying and it is stipulated that they are to work on the basis of a 5 per cent. profit.

It is expected, however, that standard boots will reach the London shops before the beginning of next year.—London Ex.

ROTHSCHILD FALL ON THE PALESTINE FRONT.

Two members of the famous Rothschild family have met their death in the British military operations on the Palestine Front.

They are Captain Neil Primrose, son of Lord Rosebery, and his cousin, Evelyn de Rothschild, son of the late Lord de Rothschild.

When they volunteered, both of them had expressed the wish to be assigned to the operations designed to free Palestine from Turkey and to make possible the founding in the Holy Land of a national home for the Jewish people.

"The Macabean," the official Zionist magazine, in commenting on the death of these two heroes says:—

"Notwithstanding that his mother had married out of the faith when she became the wife of the Scottish Earl who became the Prime Minister of England, Captain Neil Primrose was always intensely Jewish. As a young man he expressed himself earnestly in favour of Zionism, and his views on the subject resulted in his being made the hero of Winston Churchill's novel 'The Zouave'."

As a member of Parliament he identified himself conspicuously with Jewish affairs, speaking of himself always as one of the Jewish people. In this attitude, he followed in the footsteps of his mother, who throughout her life remained an intense Jew, attending services regularly and associating herself in every possible manner with Jewish interests.

"When the British War Office was recently considering plans for a Jewish regiment, specifically for service in the Holy Land under the command of Col. Patterson of the redoubtable 'Zion Mule Corps' which distinguished itself during the ill-fated Gallipoli campaign, Captain Neil Primrose was among the very first to apply for a transfer to that regiment."

When the plan for a Jewish Regiment was approved, he joined General Allenby's forces.

"In this he was emulated by his cousin Evelyn, who before sailing for Palestine remarked to a friend that he was deeply stirred by the thought that he was to be permitted to march with the British forces into Jerusalem, and spoke at length of his great hope that this event would enable the Holy City to renew its ancient glory as the capital of Judaea."

BONES AND DRIPPING.

At the beginning of the war says a London paper, broken meat and other table refuse in camp and barracks was generally thrown into the tub outside the cookhouse and sold as fuel for stoves at a very low price.

Now a water system prevails, and the utilization of the by-products of the ration has become a vast business. Glycerine is obtained from margarine at the rate of 120 tons a year at a cost of 200,000,000 francs in the form of bones, being nearer 250,000,000 francs at the present time.

At the rate of 120 tons a year the value of the bones and dripping at the rate of over 200,000,000 francs.

DO YOU COUGH?

Don't cough. The cough is a warning sign of

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON AND BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

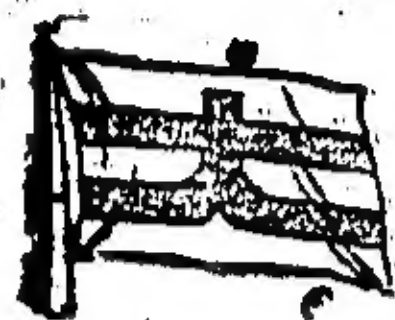
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING Etc. apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Superintendent.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

For Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma, via

(TRANS PACIFIC).

"MANILA MARU".....Thursday, 31st Jan. at 3 p.m.
"CHICAGO MARU".....Tuesday, 19th Feb. at 3 p.m.
"MEXICO MARU".....Thursday, 28th Feb. at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via

Swatow and Amoy.

1. "JOSHIN MARU".....Wednesday, 9th Jan. at 8 a.m.
2. "AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 13th Jan. at 10 a.m.
3. "SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 17th Jan. at 8 a.m.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed

to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide,

calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore

and Colombo. At present, this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan

and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU

and vice versa, fortnightly joint service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO		
Vondel	10,000	11th January.
Oranje	8,000	23rd January.
Koningin der Nederlanden	15,000	8th February.
Optim	8,000	20th February.
To JAVA and SINGAPORE		
Prinses Juliana	14,000	17th January.
Willa	8,000	29th January.
Bemwardt	10,000	9th February.
Gunter	10,000	23rd February.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,

Agents.

Telephones 1574-1575-1576.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via

PORTS AND CANALS AND PANAMA CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

with transshipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong:

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
1. steamer	Shortly		

For Freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.

Regular service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,

Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya

Sail on or about

For Freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	TAIYANG	Jan. 9, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Jan. 10, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINCHOW	Jan. 12, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	Jan. 15, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation; Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 3.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WINGSANG	THURSDAY, Jan. 10, Daylight
HAIPHONG	TAISANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	TAISANG	TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 7 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling

at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, and fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton

and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai, through Haiphong, to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with

good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,

calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by

a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jessellon, Labuan,

Tawao and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between

Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Regulations. All European Passengers,

leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE—WITHOUT EQUAL IN THE TREATMENT OF ALL FORMS OF DEFECTION OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM. It is a powerful, yet gentle, and entirely safe, remedy for all cases of mental and nervous debility, and is the only one that can be taken without any danger to the health. It is the only one that can be taken without any danger to the health. It is the only one that can be taken without any danger to the health.



JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LTD.,
EMERY CLASS BLACK CLOTH, PAPER, LEAD,
WELINGTON-KNIFE POLISH.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE at Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMERS: KAITAN Capt. A. E. Hodgkins. TUESDAY, 15th Jan. at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.

General Managers.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for RATA, VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the on-coming steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2218

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "OPHIR",

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified

that all Goods are being landed at their

risk into the Hazardous Goods extra

Hazardous Goods of the Hongkong

and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whences and/or from the Wharves

delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns and all

Goods remaining undelivered after noon

the 10th January, will be subject to

re-shipment.

All claims against the steamers must be

presented to the undersigned on or

before the 14th January, or they will

not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods

as to be left in the Godowns, where

they will be examined on the 9th

January at 10 a.m. by the Company's

surveyors, Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been

effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,

Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 6, 1918. 17

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship "GLENHAY",

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her

are hereby informed that all Goods are

being landed at their risk into the

Hazardous Goods extra Hazardous Goods

of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Co., Ltd., whences and/or from the

Wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5 p.m. on the 13th

January, 1918, will be subject to re-

shipment.

All broken, chafed and damaged per-

cussages to be left in the Godowns, where

they will be examined by Messrs. Godard &

Douglas, on 13th January, 1918, at

10 a.m. Claims against the steamer not

presented within 10 days of appli-

cation will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected, as

in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 6, 1918. 18

AGENTS.

LONDON.—WILLIAM BAKER, 1, Green

Street, Strand, W.C.2, T. 412, 11 &

12, Cannon Street, E.C.4, T. 412, 11 &

12, Queen's Road, Victoria, T. 412, 11 &

12, Queen's Road, Victoria, T. 412, 11 &

12, Queen's Road, Victoria, T. 412, 11 &

12, Queen's Road, Victoria, T. 412, 11 &

HONGKONG DEFENCE
CORPS

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Medical certificates for exemption from duties must be obtained from one of the Medical Officers of the Corps.

Warrant Officers will not wear belts and sidearms in walking out dress. All Warrant Officers' Jackets will have side pockets in future.

Examination for promotion. An examination will be held early in April next.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Communication drill will take place at Headquarters on Tuesday, 8th instant, at 6.30 p.m. Officers and N.C.O.s of all ranks and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N.C.O.s may attend if they so desire. Infantry Training 1914, Sections 1 to 3, will be practised.

Lecture. The Administrative Commandant will give a lecture at Headquarters on Thursday, 10th instant, at 5.30 p.m. on Map Reading and Field Sketching. All Officers and N.C.O.s of the Corps are invited to attend.

Officers' Review Course. Practices 1 and 2 will be held at Kennedy Road Range on Saturday, 12th instant, at 8 a.m. Medical Officers will attend to the these practices.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

At Belcher's Battery.

Thursday, 10th instant.—

7.30 a.m.—Night Half Company Layars' and Section "A" only.

5.15 p.m.—Left Half Company Layars' and Section "A" only.

Friday, 11th instant.—

7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company. Full parade.

5.15 p.m.—Left Half Company. Full parade.

Sunday, 13th instant.—

Night and Left Half Companies. Sub-calibre practice at Stonecutters.

Full particulars will be issued later.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

20th to 11th instant.—

E. L. Manning, Nightly at Belcher's and Lyceum. Parades as per Posters posted at Headquarters.

Engine drivers at 5.30 p.m.

Electricians at 5.45 p.m.

OFFICERS' MEET FOR DUTY.

Belcher's.—2nd Lieut. Mathewman.

Lyceum.—Captain James.

Stonecutters.—Lieut. Hall.

PARADES FOR INSTRUCTION.

Classes for higher ratings at Belcher's at 6 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff-Serjeants. Overseers and Personnel, R.E., Corporal Day and 2nd Corporal Norris, H.E.D.C.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 2nd to 10th January, 1918, is posted at Headquarters.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

Note.—Dummy cartridges will be taken to all Musketry instruction parades. N.C.O.s and men who have completed their Musketry Course need not attend these parades.

Wednesday, 9th instant.—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m.—No. 3 Platoon, at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 10th instant.—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 11th instant.—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Saturday, 12th instant.—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 4, Practices 10, 11 and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 13th instant.—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 5, Practices 13, 14 and 15, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Monday, 14th instant.—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 6, Practices 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 15th instant.—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 7, Practices 19, 20 and 21, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 16th instant.—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 8, Practices 22, 23 and 24, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 17th instant.—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 9, Practices 25, 26 and 27, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 18th instant.—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 10, Practices 28, 29 and 30, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 10th instant.—

8 a.m.—No. 8 Platoon (Rawlson Dock Section), as detailed by C.O.M. Battery, at King's Park Range.

Annual Musketry Course, Part 8, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Dress for all Parades, clean fatigue.

Wednesday, 9th instant and Thursday, 10th instant.—

5 p.m.—At Kennedy Road Range, Nos. 4 and 5 Guns. Men detailed by Sergt. Gunnerman and other men detailed by O/o M.G. Company for completion of Part 1 is above. On these dates firing will commence at 4.30 p.m. and as many men as possible should be present at that time.

Mounted Section.

Wednesday, 9th instant.—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order.

Thursday, 10th instant.—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifle.

Friday, 11th instant.—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 11th instant.—

4.30 p.m.—All units except "D" Company, at Kennedy Road Range. (Grouping with Min. ammunition). Dress, drill order without rifles.

Office in charge, Lieut. Evan-Jones, Sergt. Edmunds and Meads will attend.

"D" COMPANY.

Friday, 11th instant.—

5.15 p.m.—Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, on Murray Parade Ground. Musketry instruction. Dress, drill order with pouches. Sergt. Oxberry and Corp. Grimes will attend.

DETAIL.

On duty to 10th instant inclusive.—

"B" Company.

On duty to 12th and 13th instant.—

Machine Gun Company.

On duty 14th to 21st instant inclusive.—

"A" Company.

Orderly Officer from 6th to 12th instant inclusive.—

Lieut. Kennett.

Orderly Officer from 13th to 19th instant inclusive.—

Lieut. Rees.

G. E. STEWART,

Adjutant, Hongkong Defence Corps.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 8, 1918.—A.M.

Station.

Hour.

Barometer at Sea Level.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Direction.

Force.

Weather.

Wind.

Force.

Weather.

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Wind.

DURESCO.

The Colorwash that is more trouble to apply, but which lasts not twice, but ten times longer. Wonderful for outside work. The only reliable COLORWASH on the Market.

Large variety of artistic shades in stock.

Stock kept by—

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

MACHINERY OFFICE.

4, Des Vaux Road. Phone 27.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

For WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O ... 5.00 P.M. ... 5.30 P.M.

Tai Po ... 5.00 A.M. ... 5.30 A.M.

Chung Chow ... 7.30 A.M. ... 8.00 A.M.

Shanghai ... 4.00 P.M. ... 4.30 P.M.

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VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. D. Abraham Mr. and Mrs. T. H.

Miss A. G. Anderson Mr. and Mrs. T. H.

Mr. Geo. S. Ansell Mr. and Mrs. T. H.

Mr. J. A. Baring Mr. and Mrs. T. H.

Mr. C. D. Baring Mr. and Mrs. T. H.

Mr. W. F. Baring Mr. and Mrs. T. H.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baring Mr. and Mrs. T. H.

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